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WINTER 1975

# LaSalle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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# LaSalle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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## CONTENTS

**1** DRUGS AND HUMANS  
A La Salle chemistry professor offers some historical background on the development of various chemical substances.

**4** VLADIMIR'S SCHOOL DAYS  
Russia's educational system is free of charge, completely secular, and very much improved, especially in science and technology.

**8** WESTHEAD'S PUERTO RICAN ODYSSEY  
Nightlife isn't the only fast and furious activity on the Island. All of the shots aren't taken with a basketball, either.

**11** AROUND CAMPUS  
La Salle opened its new Art Gallery, honored some prominent scientists, and made some administrative appointments.

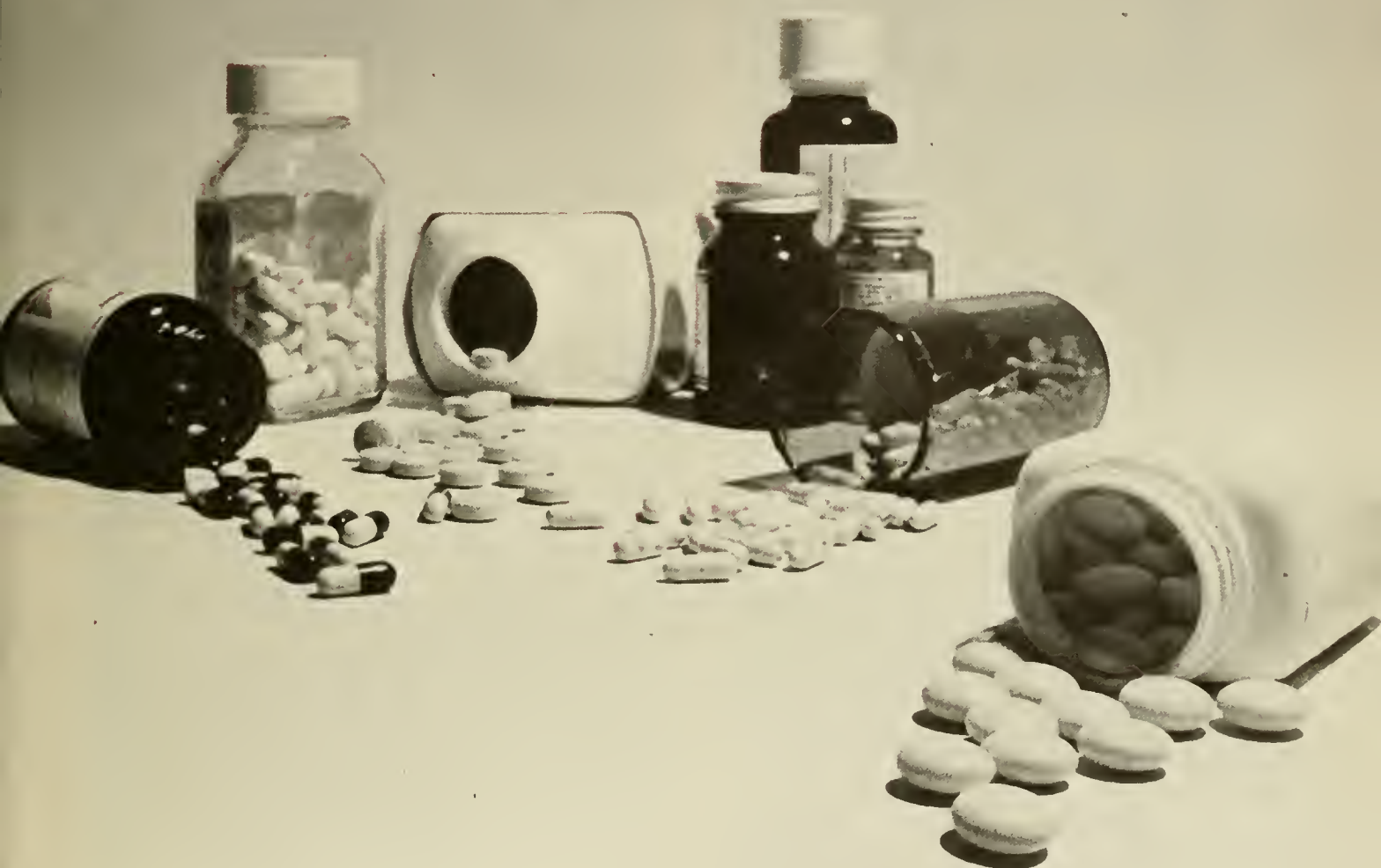
**15** ALUMNI NOTES  
A chronicle of some significant events in the lives of the college's alumni.

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*Historically, significant*



# DRUGS



*progress has been made in quest of therapeutic action.  
There have also been some unfortunate “thrills” and side effects.*

By Ralph Tekel, Ph.D.

drug (drug), n., v., drugged, drugging.—n. 1. Pharm. a chemical substance administered to a person or animal to prevent or cure disease or otherwise enhance physical or mental welfare. 2. a habit-forming medicinal substance; a narcotic.

—*The Random House Dictionary of the English Language*

Ever since man emerged from the caves he has been tempted by what surrounds him, be it animal, plant or mineral. He has eaten everything in sight, sometimes with disastrous results.

The deadly "Night Shade," a pretty little flower, is a noted example. The cassava root, the source for the cereal, tapioca, must be washed clean of the poisonous hydrogen cyanide before it is edible. Interestingly, this very poisonous material when eaten in small amounts, such as in apple seeds, serves as a preventive or inhibitor for the genetic disease known as sickle cell anemia, which is prevalent among certain tribes in Africa. A similar story describes the opium picker from a Balkan nation rubbing the gums of her teething infant strapped to her back with some raw opium to quiet the child, an act that occasionally resulted in the death of the child. Here again, although opium can be toxic, it is at the same time a source of pain killing drugs.

Another view of man's condition was expressed by Boerhave, a famous physician of the eighteenth century, who left a will explaining that the best way to help an ill human would be to make sure that the feet are warm, the head cool and the bowels open. Everything else including drugs was incidental. We suspect that he meant what he said, although it was in a sense a naive estimate of the disease state.

Nineteenth century medicine saw the beginning of the application of the scientific method in the use of natural and synthetic substances as medicinals. Pasteur's denial of the supposition of spontaneous generation with his germ theory, once and for all ended the "black magic" ascribed to treatment of the disease state. Paul Ehrlich formulated the "lock and key" theory of drug therapy which suggested that the chemical structure of the drug fits some metabolic mold in the pathogenic organism. Although it was vehemently decried as a false promise, he eventually designed Salvarsan in this very fashion for the treatment of syphilis.

The bacterial infection has almost ceased to be the menace it was up to the 1930s due to an extension of the Ehrlich theory which culminated in the "sulfa" drugs. A red dye known as Prontosil Reds was proven to split up in the blood to Sulfanilamide, the father of the antibiotic age. Surprisingly, Sulfanilamide was first synthesized by Ansel Gelmo in 1908. It sat on the shelf for almost thirty years before it was recognized as the active principle of Prontosil. Thousands of analogs of sulfanilamide were made in the 1930s, '40s, and '50s and were tested and marketed with some degree of success. However, side effects, such as the creation of resistant strains of some pathogenic organisms and blood dyscrasia, appeared and forced a re-evaluation of the sulfa drugs. Today, some sulfas are the drugs of choice for a limited number of diseases. Many World War II veterans owe their lives to these drugs since Penicillin was not widely available until after the war.

While the sulfa drugs were reaching their zenith, the new antibiotic age was beginning. Fleming had observed the attack by the mold, *Penicillium Notatum*, on a bacterial growth in a Petri dish. This was followed by the isolation of the principle, Penicillin, by Florey and his co-workers in the early 1940s. This was soon followed by manufacture in the United States. Unfortunately, World War II intervened and it was not until after the war that Penicillin became readily available. As would be expected resistant strains of many pathogens were also produced. This inspired new sources of antibiotics.

Waksman, a noted soil microbiologist, and his students isolated Streptomycin from the soil found somewhere in New Jersey. His efforts triggered a veritable torrent of effort all over the world. Soils from every conceivable source such as "night soils" to arid deserts were sought as new raw materials for antibiotic research. The same problems incurred by the sulfas repeated themselves with the newer antibiotics, resulting in more careful new antibiotic investigation.

The current pre-occupation of scientists seeking new remedies are focusing on viral diseases, mental ailments, metabolic problems and such degenerative diseases as cancer. Considerable progress has been made in cancer research in recent years, especially in early detection and treatment. About 25 years ago Cornelius Rhoads, a famed cancer researcher, suggested that cancer is actually 300 different diseases with possibly ten variants of each or possibly 3,000 separate maladies. He theorized that the three-pronged attack being used against this disease (radical surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy) had about run its course leaving chemotherapy as the hope for the future. All of this obviously complicates hopes for a cure of cancer, if this dream is at all possible. At best the drugs found to be effective in some instances, like the Nitrogen Mustards, are themselves capable of producing cancer under the right conditions. In other words these are extremely toxic and may very well be the drugs of choice.

What we are dealing with in some aspects of this disease strikes at the very fundamental nature of life. The viral causation is currently very popular yet no hard evidence supports this contention. The major reason is that no virus causing human cancer has either been isolated nor has any evidence of what is called the antigen-antibody response been realized. Chemotherapy may be the last frontier. But giant minds, a non-purchaseable commodity, may be the only answer.

The psychopharmacological agents have opened up a whole new interpretation of mental illness. In previous years insane asylums, as they were called, were nothing more than body depositories, a garbage dump for the unwanted. We now have at least a group of chemical agents that have literally thrown open the doors and emptied whole wings of these institutions and provided hope for the unfortunate. Although many patients who are psychotic may never leave, other troubled patients with conditions that lend themselves to drug treatment have been released to assume useful lives.

Chlorpromazine, the forerunner of many useful phenothiazine tranquilizers, was instrumental in the mass exodus from mental institutions. It was followed by Equanil, also known as *Mepro-bamate* or *Milltown*. It has been estimated that ten percent of the American population at one time or another may have taken this drug. There was even an attempt to change it to an over-the-counter drug because it was assumed to be harmless. Later reports, however, indicated a feeling of suspension or unawareness of surroundings as a side effect of this drug.

Despite such chemical attacks on mental illness, half of our hospital beds are occupied by mentally disturbed persons. About half of these people suffer from schizophrenia, which is a baffling and, to some extent, an untreatable ailment.

We are a drug consuming nation, whether prescribed or acquired on the "street." The original tranquilizer, phenobarbital, is used more than all the newer equivalents together. Physicians know almost all its side effects. It is abused by many people, especially when potentiated by the simultaneous ingestion of alcohol. This combination is probably a major cause of death. "Downers" and "Uppers," most probably phenobarbital and amphetamines, respectively, are too frequently used by busy



people to maintain the drive to perform under great pressure. Hollywood was probably the initiator of this form of drug abuse.

Very few of us who are social drinkers think of alcohol as a drug, yet it probably does more to launch young people into what is known as the "drug scene" than any other agent. Although marijuana is not considered a hard drug, it is not viewed as an innocent bystander, either. It is responsible for a fair amount of psychological impacts that can frequently cause less than adequate performance. No strong evidence exists for other effects, especially that marijuana leads to heroin or other hard drug use.

It is a fact that the natives of the Andes and many of the original inhabitants of Central America, our western states, and parts of Canada, have used psychoactive drugs for a variety of reasons. Some have done it to help their bodies adjust to the harsh environments. Others have made these drugs a formal part of their ritual and religious practices. No evidence exists for the indiscriminate use of the various drugs such as psilocybin, peyote and mescaline now so eagerly sought by outsiders. The Native American Church found among the Indians of the Southwest uses them legally in their services.

The metabolic diseases encompass such a vast array of ailments that it is difficult to select the most significant ones. Obesity is a metabolic problem that has its seed in psychological behavior although some investigators feel an overabundance of fat cells acquired in early childhood from overindulgent parents may be a major cause.

**A**tendant to obesity is diabetes, a disease that has several origins. Its major problem, of course, is when little or no insulin is secreted by the pancreas gland, preventing the complete utilization of sugar (not the table variety) in the blood. The isolation of insulin by Banting and Best in 1924 and the rapid availability of hog-derived insulin from several pharmaceutical firms provided relief for a potentially fatal disease. Despite the availability of insulin, plus the newly introduced anti-diabetes drugs such as Orinase used for milder versions of diabetes, the incidence of this ailment has not noticeably decreased since 1924. It would almost seem that we are dealing with a genetic problem.

No coverage of metabolic related diseases would be complete without recognizing the ones where the acidity of body fluids and the concentration of the various salts in the body are shifted, sometimes with devastating results. Often other diseases effect these shifts. As an example, certain heart or circulatory ailments require the control of water buildup in the body, alleviated with the use of such a diuretic as Hydrodiuril and similar drugs. These drugs are also used by the obese to minimize water retention in the tissues. The indiscriminate use of diuretics has the real impact of producing potassium loss, an effect that alters heart rate, causes heart pain, gives rise to abnormal electrocardiograms and other phenomena. This side effect of diuretic use is known as "hypokalemia" and is probably far more prevalent than the medical community realizes. Only a constant check of the sodium and potassium levels in the blood can prevent such occurrences.

The cardio-vascular and renal diseases (CVRD) cover any ailments related to the heart, kidney and blood stream. All are somewhat interdependent on each other since the kidney is the waste treatment organ for the blood pumped by the heart throughout the bloodstream. The mortality statistics for CVRD are the highest for all disease areas, having increased by one third since 1924. We have many drugs for treating these maladies or at least maintaining a modicum of health. Some aspects of CVRD can be helped by such radical treatments as heart and kidney transplants. Most of us must, however, rely upon a battery of drugs ranging from steroids for certain renal diseases to nitroglycerine tablets for the cardiac patient.



Some elements in CVRD go beyond mere drug treatment. The psychological and environmental factors are components of these diseases that baffle the physician or remain an unknown determinant.

**P**neumonia and influenza are the fourth largest killers, especially for the aged. Flu has ravaged mankind for many centuries. Pneumonia is treatable by antibiotics when it has a bacterial cause; the viral form is more dangerous and relatively untreatable by drugs other than those that prevent secondary infections. Vaccines for bacterial pneumonia may return some day to be the treatment of choice. Flu is a viral disease caused by one or more organisms sometimes simultaneously. The virus mutates with the season, making a specific vaccine difficult to prepare in time for universal use. Yet, it is being done. Anti-viral drug research is in its infancy and the road ahead is fraught with great difficulties, yet as the poet says "hope springs eternal."

The across-the-counter drug scene may be as dangerous as the "hard drug" condition. Aspirin is no longer considered completely harmless. More and more evidence indicates a relationship with ulcerative action, stomach upset, effect on the bloodstream and other matters. If Aspirin were to be introduced today, the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) would probably ban it. Let it be known that its pain killing effect is inconsistent with humans and questionable with animals.

The indiscriminate advertising and use of anti-acids is also being challenged by government agencies. Yet the public buys and uses these products at an alarming pace. They disregard the fact that often they receive only temporary relief of symptoms caused by more significant problems. They also ignore possible long-range harmful effects.

No moralizing will give the answers to questions raised concerning our preoccupation with drugs. We obviously need a more balanced understanding of our societal problems and their real impact on our daily lives, the food we eat, the medicinals we are prescribed, and the pressures we face in pursuit of the good life. The question, however, remains: "Where does the therapeutic action end and the thrill of drug consumption begin?" The answer may be buried deeply in the recesses of man's spirit. Only time may be the true healer. ■

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*Dr. Tekel is an associate professor of chemistry at the college. A graduate of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he earned his master's and doctorate degrees at Purdue University.*

*Russia's educational system is free of charge, completely secular, and very much improved, especially in science and technology. Here's a glance at*

# VLADIMIR'S SCHOOL DAYS

By Victor D. Brooks, Ph.D.



Pictures with English captions and English language books (extreme right) help children in this Moscow school to learn the language. In many Russian schools, children attend not only English classes but learn world geography, English literature and American literature in the English language.



In April 1961, the Soviet Union placed the first spaceship in orbit and the "space age" was launched. A formerly backward agrarian country had scaled the heights of science and technology. This achievement was achieved largely because of a nation-wide public education system. A new educated class had arisen to competently tackle the most involved tasks in science and engineering.

How was the public educational system able to bring about the dramatic rise of this new educated class in the Soviet Union?

The basis for public education in the USSR is simple: All citizens have equal opportunities with respect to education. This principle was stipulated in the "Fundamental Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Public Education" that was adopted at the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in July 1973. The legislation stipulated the following:

- Equality in education involves opportunities for education for all Soviet citizens regardless of race, nationality, sex, attitude toward religion, property or social status.
- Education is compulsory for all children.
- Establishes the state and public character of all educational institutions.
- The choice of language in which tuition is given; this may be the native tongue or in the language of one of the other peoples of the USSR.
- All education is free.
- Establishes a unified system of public education and continuity of all types of educational establishments ensuring the smooth transition from the lower stage to succeeding higher stages of education.
- Unified instruction. The school functions in conjunction with the family and the community in rearing the children and youth.
- The scientific character of education and its constant improvement based on the latest achievement in science, technology and culture.
- The humanistic and highly moral character of education and child rearing.
- Co-education of both sexes.
- The secular nature of education free of religious influence.

One of the most important functions in the establishment of pre-school training in the USSR is that half of all the wage-earners in the Soviet union are women. Almost sixty percent of the specialists with higher or specialized secondary education are women. The state assumes responsibility for the children so that working mothers can rest assured that they are being cared for, fed and given proper attention.

At present, practically every family sends its children to kindergarten. In 1973, over ten million pre-school children were looked after by a staff of 600,000 people trained for this type of work. Kindergarten teachers are trained at schools for pre-school education which includes thirty-one higher schools and over two hundred teacher training schools.

Kindergartens are used primarily to acquaint the child with the surrounding world, to develop his speech, instill good habits and a healthy attitude. Politeness, honesty, modesty and kindness are stressed. The kindergarten sows the seeds of the child's love for his country, collectivism, respect for people of other nationalities, etc. A. S. Makarenko, the celebrated Soviet educationalist, estimates that ninety percent of the child's upbringing is completed by the time he is five years of age. Consequently, the problems of pre-school education are studied by a special institution—The Institute of Pre-School Education, which is located in the USSR Academy of Sciences.

All children, seven years-of-age start their general education on the same day, September 1. They must attend general education schools for either eight or ten years. The Soviet Union has 180,000 such schools which include special theatres, parks, railways, stadiums and sports grounds for children. In addition to ordinary general education schools, boarding schools accommodate the children of working mothers during the week. Many of the Soviet schools have "prolonged-day" classes for children of working parents who remain after the classes are over under the supervision of trained personnel. They do their homework, take walks, spend time in the gym etc.

Special schools, called "forest schools" for sickly children are located in forest zones near rivers. Children here have the same study programs as at the regular schools. But they also have special treatment, physical culture and sports. There are also special schools for the blind, deaf, mute etc. Each school has a library and books are available free of charge. Every school has a doctor and a nurse in attendance constantly.

General education schools operate on three levels: The primary level which covers the first three years, the elementary level for the fourth through eighth years, and the senior school which includes the ninth and tenth years. Some students complete their general education at the end of the eighth year while others continue on for two more years.

In the primary school, the pupil learns arithmetic, drawing, music, physical culture, handicrafts and nature study. The primary school endeavors to cultivate the aesthetic sense, helping to acquire habits of being neat, polite and courteous and teaching how to behave in public. In elementary school, the pupil receives an elementary polytechnical education as well as language and literature, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, foreign language, physical culture, drawing, draftsmanship, singing and handicrafts. In the senior school the student learns drawing, music, mathematics, foreign language and literature, history, geography, botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology.

Soviet educational techniques result from extensive research done by the country's foremost educationalists.

## Graduates of Russian vocational schools are assured



Three Russian sixth graders pose in their school uniform. Soviet schools stress strict rules in personal appearance and classroom behavior and the atmosphere is one of seriousness and hard work.

methodists, doctors and other specialists as well as by the staff of research and teaching institutions, The USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

**A**lmost three million young people attend Russia's vocational schools. In addition to learning a trade, about twenty-five percent of the students obtain a complete secondary education which enables them to continue their studies at the higher schools. The modern vocational school is well-equipped for production training and has its own student quarters. In addition to free instruction, students also receive certain state allowances. Upon graduation, the student is assured of a steady job in his field of training. The modern vocational school is an example of the improved centralized training of personnel in the latest scientific and technical developments. The vocational school enrolls young people who have completed at least eight years of general education. This makes it possible to provide vocational training at qualitatively higher levels in accordance with the greater demands made on the worker in contemporary production.

There are three types of vocational schools. The first gives two years vocational education after the student has completed the eight-year general education program. The second provides three to four years of vocational education, and the third enrolls students who have completed their secondary education. The course is from twelve to eighteen months long and they acquire the necessary know-how for future work.

Vocational school training is geared to the needs of the economy and to scientific and technological developments. Therefore, the list of occupations for which training is given is constantly being extended and now totals 1,100. Subjects are taught by foremen and engineers who are well experienced in production work as well as in teaching. The graduates do not have to worry about finding a job because manpower is in demand everywhere. Moreover, according to labor legislation, graduates are assured work in the specialty they have acquired at the vocational school. By law, graduates of vocational schools can continue their education by correspondence or at evening classes of specialized secondary schools.

Some four and a half million young people are enrolled in specialized secondary education programs. They are available to anyone who has received an eight-year or ten-year general education. Training is given in more than 450 different fields in an attempt to meet the growing demand for specialists. Graduates are guaranteed work in their chosen field.

Specialized secondary education schools are divided into technical schools for industry, construction, transport and communication, agriculture, economics and work in the co-ops, and professional training schools for teacher



*steady jobs in their chosen field.*

training, medical, music, art, theatre and maritime schools.

Specialized secondary schools provide a general education at secondary school level together with the necessary theoretical and practical training in the given field. The courses take from three to four years for those who have finished an eight-year general education school and from two to three years for those who have finished the ten-year school. For those who are studying in the evening or taking correspondence courses, the course is usually a year longer. The courses end with the student's completion of a diploma assignment or by passing the state final examinations.

Today, some 58 universities in the Soviet Union enroll a half million students. In addition to the universities, there are many technical, medical, pedagogical, economics and other higher schools which have arisen from separate university departments. For example, 199 institutions are pedagogical establishments which provide the educational system with the required teachers. There are 82 medical institutions with an enrollment of a quarter million students. In the field of agriculture, some 98 institutions enroll 400,000 students. The number of students graduating from engineering schools in the last twenty years has increased six times, while those graduating from the American engineering schools has increased only three times during the same period.

The term of study in most of the higher schools is from four to five years. In the medical schools, however, it is six years. After medical doctors complete their six year education, they must work for a year in their field of specialization as an intern at a large regional or city hospital. Afterwards, they must pass a state examination in their speciality.

Full-time students making good progress are entitled to grants. Students with excellent grades receive grants about 25 per cent higher than the others. Each year a large number of students receive scholarships directly from enterprises and collective farms where they work. Out-of-town students live in residence in modern buildings built especially to house them. These units often include theatres, sports facilities and service organizations with their own libraries and reading rooms.

A widespread network of evening classes and correspondence courses on the higher education level allow students to further their education while keeping jobs. The first and second-year students at evening departments of higher schools are entitled to an extra twenty-day leave at full pay every year to prepare for their examinations. Beginning with the third year they are allowed an additional thirty-day leave, or a forty-day leave if they are taking correspondence courses. When it comes to preparing for state examinations, evening and correspondence students are entitled to an additional paid thirty-day leave. They get an

extra two months for preparing and presenting their diploma work at specialized secondary schools and four months at higher schools.

The Soviet educational system is faced with many challenging tasks connected with technological progress and increasing cultural requirements. The thirst for knowledge keeps mounting and increasing numbers of young people are eager to receive higher education. As a result, the enrollment at higher schools keeps rising. During the last seven years, the number of students at higher educational establishments increased by almost two million students and the number of those who want a higher education is growing at a still more rapid rate. Entrance examinations are therefore highly competitive. The ones who are best prepared, those who earn the highest grades in the general education and secondary school subjects, are the ones who get in. While increasing numbers of secondary school graduates attempt the entrance exams each year, the need for specialists also keeps growing. Thus it is necessary to allocate more and more funds for the construction of new institutions for training teaching personnel and for equipping schools with the necessary facilities. For the same reasons, there is also constant need to improve the system of general secondary education. The Soviet secondary school will continue to develop as a general education, labor-preparation, polytechnical school. Its main task, however, is to improve the quality of education and specialist training in order to raise the scientific level of teaching. Much still must be done to ensure that students will be able to apply the theoretical knowledge they have acquired. ■

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*Dr. Brooks is an associate professor of psychology and chairman of the Psychology Department in the Evening Division at La Salle College. Since his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1937, Dr. Brooks has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe doing research and lecturing in psychology and education.*

*Nightlife isn't the only fast and furious activity on the Island. Sometimes, all the shots aren't taken with a basketball, either.*

## PAUL WESTHEAD'S PUERTO RICAN ODYSSEY

By Larry Eldridge

**T**hink of Puerto Rico in the summer and chances are you envision sandy beaches, crystal clear ocean water, gambling casinos, and fast, furious nightlife.

When La Salle basketball coach Paul Westhead thinks of Puerto Rican summers, his mind's eye conjures up visions of fast breaks, zone defenses, and intense, exciting basketball competition.

What's that you say? You thought the only sports in Puerto Rico were blackjack, roulette, and perhaps a little baseball in the winter?

Believe it or not, basketball is a passion in Puerto Rico. In fact, according to Westhead, the level of intensity both on the court and in the stands rivals and sometimes surpasses that of United States basketball, both the professional and collegiate brands.

Westhead should know. For the past five summers he has coached an entry in the Puerto Rico Superior League, which encompasses players on the college level and up.

"The caliber of play is comparable to the level on which La Salle competes," says Westhead. "There is a great deal of talent divided among the fourteen teams in the league and the two divisions, Metropolitan and Island, are pretty evenly matched."

Westhead's Ponce team is a member of the Island conference and it has won 20 or more games in each of the last five years, compiling a 26-6 mark last summer.

For Westhead, his annual Puerto Rico experience is an invaluable opportunity to sharpen his coaching skills and to put innovative blackboard ideas into game situations.

"Three or four years ago in Puerto Rico, we tried a lot of full court, man-to-man pressing," he recalled recently. "I was able to see a lot of the good things and also many of the dangers involved in a full court man press. I was able to come back to La Salle knowing what would work and what wouldn't. Having already worked out many of the kinks of the press in Puerto Rico saved a lot of important time in practice and it paid some worthwhile dividends during the season."

Last year's 22-7 Explorer team exhibited a new defensive look which applied a theory of containing and out-positioning an opponent rather than expanding energy by pursuing, driving, and reaching. Guess where Westhead picked up that idea?

"In 1974 the World Games were in San Juan," said Westhead. "I watched the Russian team a half dozen times and I was very impressed with the way they programmed their energy. The energy saved made it possible to maintain a level of consistency for 40 minutes. It gave me a better understanding of pace and timing."

As recently as last summer Westhead developed a new concept of fast break offense which he used successfully with Ponce and which he has integrated into the La Salle game plan this year—minus some of the flaws which he observed in the summer.

Former St. Joseph's coach Jack Ramsay was the first Philadelphia coach to join the ranks of American coaches in Puerto Rico. Tex Winter (Northwestern), Red Holzman (New York Knicks), and Jack McKinney (Milwaukee Bucks) are a few other American coaches who have applied their trade in the Superior League.

Westhead's inaugural season in Puerto Rico was in 1971, when he succeeded former Temple hoop assistant Skip Wilson as Ponce's boss. For the past three seasons Westhead has split the coaching chores with McKinney, the former St. Joseph's mentor. McKinney handles the team in May and June, then Westhead takes over in July and August. Both men are on the bench for the playoffs.

The interest level in basketball reaches a fever pitch in Puerto Rico. There is television coverage throughout the island and the exposure has augmented the game's popularity significantly.

**O**ccasionally, however, the fans get a bit carried away. One time this summer Ponce played a game in one of the league's smaller towns. ("The smaller the town, the more rabid the fan," says Westhead.) Although Ponce lost the game, after the contest Jack McKinney was shot at in his car by an overexcited fan. Fortunately, the shot missed.

"Imagine what would have happened if we had won the game," said Westhead. "Actually, most of the bizarre things like that happen to the officials. Fans rarely get angry with players or coaches, but they read the referee as a culprit. One time, after a close loss, the mayor of one town's team levelled an official on the court and received a thunderous ovation from the crowd." ➔







Westhead and his Ponce team, though, were also victimized by a unique brand of exuberance last summer. After taking a 2-1 lead in the quarterfinal series against Isabella in the playoffs, the all important fourth game was staged at Isabella's arena.

"We led most of the way," recalled Westhead, "but Isabella started to close the gap in the second half. They were breathing down our necks and had pulled to within 4 points when, with one of our players on the foul line, every light in the place except for the EXIT signs went out.

"My player was in the act of shooting the foul when it happened, and I saw the ball go in, but the officials disallowed it."

Unsure of the mood of a hostile crowd, Westhead decided to take his team back to its locker room. The Isabella players remained on the floor however, and to the delight of the crowd went through some emotional workout maneuvers. By the time the lights flashed on and Ponce returned, the crowd was in a frenzy. Ponce missed the foul shot, and Isabella assumed control of the game's tempo.

Any doubt that the incident was coincidental vanished shortly thereafter when, with a Ponce player again at the foul line, the lights went out a second time. As the lights blinked out, Westhead was greeted by a cupful of beer in the face.

Buoyed by the psychological lift provided by the black-outs, Isabella went on to win the game and the series.

Ponce is owned by Juan Vicens, a basketball legend in Puerto Rico who is a national hero, of sorts. He played for Tex Winter at Kansas State, where he was an All American, and was a big star for the Puerto Rican Olympic team. His nephew, Michael, is currently a sophomore on the Holy Cross cage squad.

"He is really a legend in his own time," said Westhead. "He is so popular that when Ponce built a new coliseum three years ago, they named it after him."

Actually, Westhead's Puerto Rican experience has not been his only taste of international basketball. In the summer of 1973 he journeyed to Bahia, Brazil, to stage a fifteen day basketball clinic as part of the State Department's "Partner of the America's" exchange program.

"Professor Paul," as he was dubbed by his friends in Brazil, had a bit of a struggle convincing some segments of the populace that there actually is another game besides "futebol" (known in North American circles as soccer).

"I really thought that with Brazil's national basketball

team being perhaps the third best in the world, there would be a fair degree of interest," Westhead said. "But one has to understand that "futebol" is the game in Brazil, indeed, a way of life. Basketball hasn't got a chance.

"The enthusiasm and excitement surrounding soccer is unreal. Every available space in the city, indoor and outdoor, was utilized for mini soccer games. Even the beaches were lined off into hundreds of miniature fields. And everyone, young and old, is playing constantly. Why, we actually warmed up for basketball clinics by kicking soccer games."

In Puerto Rico, though, according to some observers, basketball is the national pastime and the quality of play improves every year. Westhead is a big fan of the Olympic rules which are employed by the Superior League and attributes part of the game's popularity in Puerto Rico to the style of play which the rules inspire.

"I'm convinced that fans enjoy games played under Olympic rules much more so than those governed by NCAA rules," he said. "I like the thirty second clock. The wider lanes open the game up and the absence of all 'one shot' fouls speed up the action. And of course, everyone loves the dunk."

The caliber of officiating is fairly good, according to Westhead. The Puerto Rican officials are sound and the presence of six NBA and ABA referees lend professional expertise.

Westhead's five year exposure to basketball and life in Puerto Rico has been both personally and professionally enriching.

"I really enjoy the Puerto Rican people," he said. "They are very warm, friendly, enthusiastic, and I love the excitement which surrounds basketball on the Island.

"I also think it has unquestionably helped me as a coach. Every time a coach's team plays, it is another test for him, another time he goes to the well. Most college teams in the U.S. play between twenty-five and thirty ball games a year, so if I have the opportunity to do this sixty times every year, let's face it, it's a big plus for me."

A quick look at Westhead's record with the Explorers indicates it is also a big plus for La Salle College. ■

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*Larry Eldridge, a graduate of Villanova University, has been La Salle's sports information director since last May.*





### NEW ART GALLERY OPENS FOR COLLEGE'S STUDY-COLLECTION

La Salle officially opened its new Art Gallery on the lower level of Olney Hall on campus on Sunday, Nov. 9. The gallery will display a major portion of a study-collection which the college's art department began some ten years ago.

The beginning of the collection was announced on November 14, 1965, at a convocation honoring Lessing J. Rosenwald and Andrew Wyeth. Following an address by John Walker, Director of the National Gallery of Art, the then vice-president for academic affairs, Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., indicated

that the art department would begin a collection of works of art.

The purposes of the collection were to provide authentic materials for the departments' courses in art history; to become a feature of normal campus life for students who had only minimal previous experience with art; and to form a bridge to the varied collections of the city's museums.

In the decade since then, the collection has grown to some one hundred and fifty paintings and over five hundred prints and drawings. These have come as gifts from collectors and by annual

purchase from a small budget derived from the college's equally small fund functioning an endowment.

Needless to say, given these restrictions, the study-collection is marked by some unevenness, by gaps, and by objects whose interest is more historic than aesthetic. However, among religious paintings there are good examples by Corot, Van Cleeve, Van Scorel, and Bellegambe; in eighteenth century portraiture, examples by Hoppner, Romney, Reynolds, Raeburn, Opie, and Lawrence; and among landscapes and figure-paintings, examples by Momper,

La Salle's president, Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., (left), presents honorary doctor of science degree to Dr. Jane Van Lawick-Goodall as other degree recipients, Drs. Howard A. Schneiderman and Charles C. Price, watch.



Ruysdael, Ingres, Harpignies, and Boudin.

Several recent gifts have enabled the college in the past year to renovate space on the lower level of the Olney Hall classroom building. Six rooms have been decorated to suggest various periods from the Renaissance and to display the collection to some advantage.

Professors Thomas Ridington and James Hanes, who together with President Burke have been largely responsible for the development of the collection, indicate that the next phase of development will emphasize qualitative improvement of the collection and the beginning of research that will have a complete catalogue as one of its results.

Gifts are being sought from foundations and individuals for these purposes, and the new gallery suggests that the longer-range project has been substantially and well begun. It involves, says Brother Burke, "the imaginative use of modest resources" that has become a necessity for colleges these days.

## "The Scientist" honored at annual convocation

An ethnologist who is the world's foremost authority on the chimpanzee joined two other prominent educators in receiving honorary degrees at the college's annual Fall Honors Convocation which honored "The Scientist," on Nov. 2 in the College Union Theatre.

Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., La Salle's president, presided at the convocation at which some 408 men and women from the college's day and evening divisions were honored for academic excellence.

Honorary doctor of science degrees were presented to Drs. Jane Van Lawick-Goodall, the scientific director of the Gombe Stream Research Center in

Tanzania, East Africa, and visiting professor at the Stanford University Medical Center; Charles C. Price, who is "Benjamin Franklin Professor of Chemistry" at the University of Pennsylvania, and Howard A. Schneiderman, professor and dean of the School of Biological Sciences, University of California at Irvine.

Dr. Goodall was the first person to study extensively the behavior of the chimpanzee in its natural habitat. When she received her Ph.D. in ethnology in 1965, she became only the eighth person in Cambridge University history to be allowed to work for the doctorate without first taking a B.A. degree. Since then, she has written extensively about her African research in books, scientific journals, and such magazines as *National Geographic*.

When Miss Goodall finished school at the age of 18 in England, she took a job as a secretary in order to save money to go to Africa. Within a month after arriving in Kenya, she began to work for the eminent anthropologist and paleontologist, Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, who encouraged her in her ambitious project to actually live in the wild among the chimpanzees so she could make a longitudinal study of their behavior.

In 1960, armed with a pair of binoculars and a notebook, Miss Goodall set up camp in the Gombe Stream Game Reserve in Tanzania where there was a population of some 100 chimpanzees. Her meticulous and impressive investigations in the 15 years since then have produced major discoveries about the great ape and have shed light on the evolutionary development of the human species.

"Her exceptional study of the chimpanzees with their complex behavior and close evolutionary relationship to human beings is fascinating and significant in itself," said Francis Braceland, M.D., Sc.D., '26, while sponsoring Dr. Goodall for her degree.

Dr. Braceland, a distinguished psychiatrist who is senior consultant and chairman of planning and development at the Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn., added, "the diligence and imagination with which she had pursued her childhood dream provide an incentive to those of us less daring and more bound by civilization's walls. Dr. Goodall's discoveries are, moreover, an example of how to use true scientific knowledge and expertise to illuminate not only the world around us but our relationship and responsibility to that world."

Brother Claude Demitras, F.S.C., Ph.D., professor of chemistry at La Salle, sponsored Dr. Price for his degree. Brother James Muldoon, F.S.C., Ph.D., professor of biology at La Salle, sponsored Dr. Schneiderman.

Dr. Price, whose research has been concerned principally with the mechanism of various organic reactions, has also been active politically and has worked extensively with the World Federalists. Dr. Schneiderman, who is also director of the Center for Pathobiology at the University of California (Irvine), is noted for his research in developmental biology, insect physiology, and endocrinology.

Drs. Price and Schneiderman are both graduates of Swarthmore College.

## Veteran's affairs office established at college

A new Office of Veteran's Affairs was established on campus in September.

Staffed by a full-time coordinator, Charles Resch, '76, and a Veteran's Administration representative, Paul Koons, '69, the new office will coordinate veteran-related programs in the areas of outreach, recruitment, special education (tutoring), counseling, and employment opportunity.





Dr. Raymond P. Heath (left) is the college's new dean of students. Karen Medvic is president of La Salle's award-winning chapter of Gamma Sigma Sigma, a women's service sorority.

The office is federally-funded (except for the activities of the Vet Rep) by a grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The office functions within the guidelines established by HEW in conjunction with administrative policies of the college. It maintains direct contact with all of La Salle's facilities and services.

The coordinator is in the process of making initial contacts with the many agencies responsible for disseminating Veteran related information. The purpose of gathering this information is to become aware of any existing programs which would benefit, or any legislation that would adversely affect the LSC Vet-community.

Specifically, the office is interested in acquiring supplemental funding to enhance the service of the office and to assist the veterans in meeting their financial responsibilities.

Resch is a member of the Pennsylvania Association of Veterans Program Administrators; he sits on the Viet-Nam Veterans Civic Committee. The office is affiliated with (PAVE) Pennsylvania Advancement for Veterans Education; he is also awaiting membership application for (NACV) National Association of Concerned Veterans.

The College has at present a veteran enrollment of 815 (about 12% of the total enrollment), approximately 150 full-time day; 665 evening, with most attending at least 1/2 time or more.

## New dean of students and ministry director named

A new dean of students, director of campus ministry, and director of resident life have been appointed to the college's staff, it was announced by Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy, vice president for student affairs.

Dr. Raymond P. Heath is the new dean of students, succeeding Dr. Phyllis Montgomery, who resigned to attend Law School in Kentucky. Heath, a 31 year-old native of New Haven, Conn., served as associate dean for student development and dean of freshmen at Ohio Wesleyan University from 1972 to 1975.

A 1965 graduate of Providence College, Heath also taught English and served as assistant basketball coach at Hillhouse High School, New Haven. He received a master's degree in psychology-counseling from Southern Connecticut State College in 1970 and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1973. Heath and his wife, Carol, have one child, a daughter, Kristin Lee.

Rev. James W. McGrane, OSA, a native of Upper Darby, is the new director of campus ministry, a post he had held at the Portland-Gorham campus of the University of Maine since 1972. He had previously served as a mathematics instructor at Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass., and at Monsignor Bonner High School, Drexel Hill.

Father McGrane is a graduate of Villanova University. He received a master's degree in mathematics from Catholic University and a master's degree in theology from Augustinian College.

Mary Kay Jordan, a graduate of Immaculata College, has been named director of resident life. She had been associate director of housing at the college since 1972. She received a master's degree in English-education from the University of Maryland.

## Women's service sorority wins national acclaim

La Salle's chapter of Gamma Sigma Sigma, a women's service sorority

doesn't believe in resting on its laurels.

In only its second year as a member of the national organization the La Salle contingent was named the outstanding chapter in the Delapeake Region (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio). The award was received by nine La Salle members who attended Gamma Sigma's national conference in Muncie, Indiana.

According to La Salle Gamma Sigma president Karen Medvic, though, the award is only going to serve as a springboard for even greater contributions in the years to come.

"With the award, what we've done is to set a pretty high standard for ourselves," said Miss Medvic, a resident of Philadelphia. "It is going to be up to us and future members to maintain and improve upon that standard."

The award is given annually to recognize the Gamma Sigma chapter which makes the greatest contribution to community service. Last year the La Salle Chapter, working mainly within the national theme of "Public Health," successfully donated considerable time and energy to the collection of toys for underprivileged children and food for destitute families.

Gamma Sigma's national theme for 1975-76 is "Youth Diseases," and the La Salle women have already initiated plans to start a nutrition program, aid the La Salle College Day Care Center, and sponsor a weekly health service series on the La Salle campus.

Also on the year's agenda are a tutoring program for La Salle students, and the annual Blue-Gold Ball, a fund-raising affair which last year netted \$433 for the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

The twenty-five women who comprise Gamma Sigma at La Salle have pledged to continue their quest to help ease suffering and to be a source of comfort to anyone in need. Because of them, the world is a little nicer.

## From "Miss Teenage Philadelphia" to a Medical Career



Although she was once selected as "Miss Teenage Philadelphia," Barbara Sheldon would much prefer talking about "Women in Science."

She's appeared on television, worked as a model, and performed on the local theatrical circuit, but Barbara Sheldon's real dream is to do well in medical school after she graduates from La Salle next May.

"My real ambition is to conduct a family practice in a rural area," says the attractive, energetic biology major from East Oak Lane. "That's where the need for physicians is the greatest. Also, I would like to raise a family in that environment."

A remarkable young lady, this Barbara Sheldon! Besides pursuing La Salle's grueling pre-medical program, she's found time to contribute over 2,000 hours as a volunteer for charitable causes, win a varsity letter on the Explorers' women's volleyball team, and get a pair of influential student organizations off the ground on La Salle's campus.

She was recently named a member of the college's Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society, a distinction reserved for La Salle seniors who have excelled both academically and in extra-curricular activities. She was also selected for inclusion in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities," a national publication, and appeared recently in a Children's Theatre production of "Robin Hood" at the Cheltenham Playhouse.

Ms. Sheldon's volunteer work includes over 500 hours of service at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and more than 400 hours at the Albert Einstein Medical Center where she is

presently serving as the principal investigator in a psychiatric research project. She has worked as a volunteer with the Olney Community Ambulance Association and she has tutored students from Girls' and Jenkintown High Schools.

Ms. Sheldon is most enthusiastic, however, about the two campus organizations she formed this year, "Women in Science" and an "Ad Hoc Committee for Commencement."

"Women still have a lot going against them," she said one day recently while taking a break between classes in cell biology and physical chemistry. "For example, some people still have not accepted women as physicians. They do not have confidence in women as doctors. I started the organization to help encourage women to enter scientific fields such as medicine. Psychologically, people need 'models' to follow and I want to let them know that other women are making it."

The "Commencement Committee" was organized, says Ms. Sheldon, because not enough students are making it to stage to receive their diplomas during La Salle's annual graduation exercises at Philadelphia's Civic Center-Convention Hall.

"Since only those students with a 3.4 index or better (out of a possible 4.0) get to receive their diplomas individually on the stage, most of the parents and friends never see their loved ones actually graduate," Ms. Sheldon explains.

"They claim that it would be too time-consuming for everyone to be recognized individually. I would like to see everyone receive his or her

diploma personally from the department chairmen (e.g. accounting, political science, etc.) who would be located at different sections of the hall."

Ms. Sheldon attended Girls' High for three years before being selected for an accelerated program for high school seniors interested in medicine and science. It was sponsored by the National Science Foundation at the Hahnemann Medical College. Some of the research involved relatively unknown areas where major medical breakthroughs were imminent.

"This was four years ago when kidney transplants were still in the experimental stage," she recalls. "Some of the research and surgery that I witnessed helped to define and develop the techniques that are used today."

This past summer, Ms. Sheldon was one of 11 women from Pennsylvania accepted into a summer pre-medical program sponsored by The Center for Women in Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Despite her unbelievable schedule, Ms. Sheldon, who was "Miss Teenage Philadelphia" in 1970, enjoys a number of hobbies. Her favorite is listening to music with her "best friend," Mark Gigliotti, who is a classical musician and a student at the Curtis Institute of Music. She also enjoys gardening, working with clay, pottery, sculpturing, dancing (ballet and modern) and playing the piano.

"I've been studying the piano for the past ten years," she says rather wistfully. "But for some reason I haven't had much time to do it recently."



# ALUMNI NEWS

Lawrence M. O'Rourke (center), chief of the Philadelphia *Bulletin's* Washington Bureau, chats with Col. John P. Leonard, '38 (left), and Charles A. Agnew, Jr., '61, before addressing Washington (D.C.) chapter of Alumni Association on Oct. 22.



'40

**John F. O'Connell** has been named a full time faculty member teaching "Contracts" at Western State University College of Law, Orange County, Calif.

'45

DECEASED: **Msgr. Gabriel Theo Maioriello**

'49

**John C. J. Plunkett**, a Democrat, was elected to the Jenkintown (Pa.) Borough Council.

'51

**William B. Mitchell, Jr.**, vice president of Fidelity Bank, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Crozer-Chester Medical Center, Chester, Pa.

DECEASED: **Paul W. Lankewich**



**Charles F. Donnelly**

**Charles F. Donnelly** has been named agency vice president for National Investors Life Insurance Company, Little Rock, Ark.

'54

**John Birnbrauer** has been promoted to Atlantic regional manager for Maybeline, Inc. in Phila. **Charles F. Hale** has been elected controller of Insurance Company of North America, Phila.

'55

DECEASED: **Brother George William Godette, F.S.C.**

'57

**Emilio F. Bonelli** has been named manager of Container Corporation of America's Philadelphia shipping container plant. **Henry W. deLuca, Jr.** has joined Penn Federal

Savings and Loan Association as vice president, Savings Administration, Phila. **Alonzo Lewis** has been named head basketball coach at Darby Township High School, Darby, Pa.

'58

**Adrian O. Hawryliw** has received a master's degree in Business Administration from Temple University. **Kenneth H. Jacobson**, a political scientist at Stanford Research Institute's Strategic Studies Center, gave a series of one-day seminars on the Middle East in Menlo Park, Calif., New York City and Chicago, between October 16 and 28.



**Philip J. Heckler**

monies in Dallas, Texas. **Philip J. Heckler** has been appointed controller of Horace T. Potts Company, Phila.

'64

**Joseph J. Nelson** has been elected a vice president in charge of the tax department of Provident National Bank, Phila. **Anthony V. Pappas, Jr.**, has received a doctorate from the University of Mississippi in educational psychology and has been appointed assistant professor and director of career planning and placement at the University of South Carolina at Spartanburg.

'59



**Robert I. Alotta**

**Robert I. Alotta**, who is presently director of public information for the Philadelphia Housing Authority, has written *Street Names of Philadelphia* which was published in October by Temple University Press. **Austin L. Norris** has passed the Pennsylvania Bar and joined his father's law firm Norris & Norris, Phila.

'61

**Robert Baker** received his CPA in California where he is presently a revenue agent with the Huntington Beach IRS Office, teaching training classes throughout the state.

'62

**John P. Gallagher** has been named a vice president of Evans-Pitcairn Corporation, Phila.

'63

**Patrick J. Conner** has been named principal at the Richard E. Strayer Junior High School, Quakertown, Pa. **Joseph L. Folz** was one of the 718 persons awarded the professional insurance designation, "Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter," at cere-



**John J. Collins**

**Joseph Bottari** has been named executive director of the Warminster Heights Community Center, Warminster, Pa. **John J. Collins, Jr.**, has been appointed manager of the wall-coverings section by ICI United States, Inc., Wilmington, Del. **Dennis Crowley** has been elected vice president of the Washington Twp. Board of Education, New Jersey. **William L. Garberina** has received a doctorate in educational administration from the Pennsylvania State University. **Ronald S. Genicola** has been named executive director of the Lehigh County Chapter of the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Citizens. **Raymond J. Leary** is now an assistant professor of chemistry at Montgomery County Community College, Pa. **Steven Lis** has been admitted to the partnership of the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand.

MARRIAGE: **Joseph Karlesky, Ph.D.** to **Audrey J. Northeimer.**

Bishop Bernard J. Topel, of the diocese of Spokane, Wash., receives Signum Fidei Medal from Alumni Association president Joseph M. Gindhart, Esq., '58, as La Salle's President, Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., watches. Presentation of highest award given by college's alumni took place at annual awards dinner on campus, Nov. 21. Some 80 men and women from day and evening divisions were inducted into Alpha Epsilon Honor Society at the affair.



## '66

**James Venditti**, Ph.D. has been appointed to the faculty of St. Thomas Aquinas College in the language, literature and communications department.

## '67

**Patrick J. Flynn**, M.D., has opened a new office for the practice of internal medicine in Elmer, New Jersey. **Harry Gutelius** has been promoted to department head of English at the Lamberton School, Wynnefield, Pa.

## '68

**Michael J. Callahan** has joined the Project HOPE staff in Cairo, Egypt as an administrative assistant. **Michael Connaughton** has received a doctorate in English from Indiana State University and has been named an instructor at South Dakota State University. **Brian D. Daniel** has been appointed banking officer at Girard Bank, Phila. **John J. Green** has received a master's degree in engineering science from the Pennsylvania State University. **Warren W. Klenk** has been appointed director of development and alumni relations at Wheeling College, West Virginia. **MARRIAGE:** **Nicholas J. Gerhardt** to Sandra E. Bastin.

## '69

**DECEASED:** **Frederick A. Haydt, Jr.** **Stephen G. Czarnecki** has been named administrative officer at Girard Bank in Phila. **Michael F. Flynn** has been promoted to supervisor of statistical services at the Coors Container Company, Golden, Colorado. **James A. Shepard** has received a master's degree in industrial science from the Pennsylvania State University. **MARRIAGES:** **Gregory J. Kinsch** to Karen Sue Armstrong; **Arthur Schwartz**, M.D., to Joan Ann Fontana.

## '70

**Joseph A. Bender** has been appointed a manager by Fidelco Associates, Inc. Phila. **Edward H. Bray** has joined the faculty of the Wissahickon (Pa.) Middle School and will teach German.

## '72

**Stephen De Lacy** has joined the faculty of Cheltenham (Pa.) High School where he will teach biology. **John F. McInerney** has received a doctorate in school-community psychology from Hofstra University. **Edward J. White** has made his first three year profession into the 3rd order of St. Dominic. **Robert M. Young** has received a master's

of education degree in mathematics from the Pennsylvania State University.

**MARRIAGES:** **Christopher M. Frey** to Jean-Ellen Register; **Alan F. Holden** to Joan Bendere Dunn.

## '73

**Dennis Fiore** has been appointed a lecturer in the department of economics at Allentown College of St. Francis De Sales. **Vincent P. McNichol** has been unanimously elected president of the Community Advocacy Board (CAB) of the Northwest Center for Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Programs, Phila. **Nicholas Sanfratellu** has received a master's degree in counseling education from Antioch Graduate School. **Thomas D. Scott, II**, has received a master's degree in health policy and planning from the University of Chicago. He and his wife are presently in Colombia, South America, serving with the Peace Corps.

**MARRIAGES:** **Kathleen Bodisch** to Richard Lynch; **Joseph M. Cacchio** to Debra Jean Malcomson.

## '74

**Robert Gervasoni** is instructing a practical training program concerning inventory management at Bucks County Community College. **Thomas E. Shearer** received a master's degree in applied sociology from Kent State University and was appointed supervisor of the Furlough Rehabilitation Program at Harbor Light Complex in Cleveland, Ohio. **Robert L. Starr** has graduated from the Pennsylvania State Police Academy and is assigned to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. **MARRIAGES:** **Kevin P. Kohler** to Karen Thomas; **Lee Anthony Polisano** to Joan Elena Masiello; **Kevin Sutcliffe** to Denise McMahon; **J. George Sweeney** to Fern Marie Kinsey; **Anne Marie Wilsbach** to John Esposito.

## '75

**Ronald G. Hull** has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study history in Ireland. **William K. Istone** has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study chemistry in Germany. **MARRIAGE:** **Anne Marie McDonnell** to Gregg R. Lodes.

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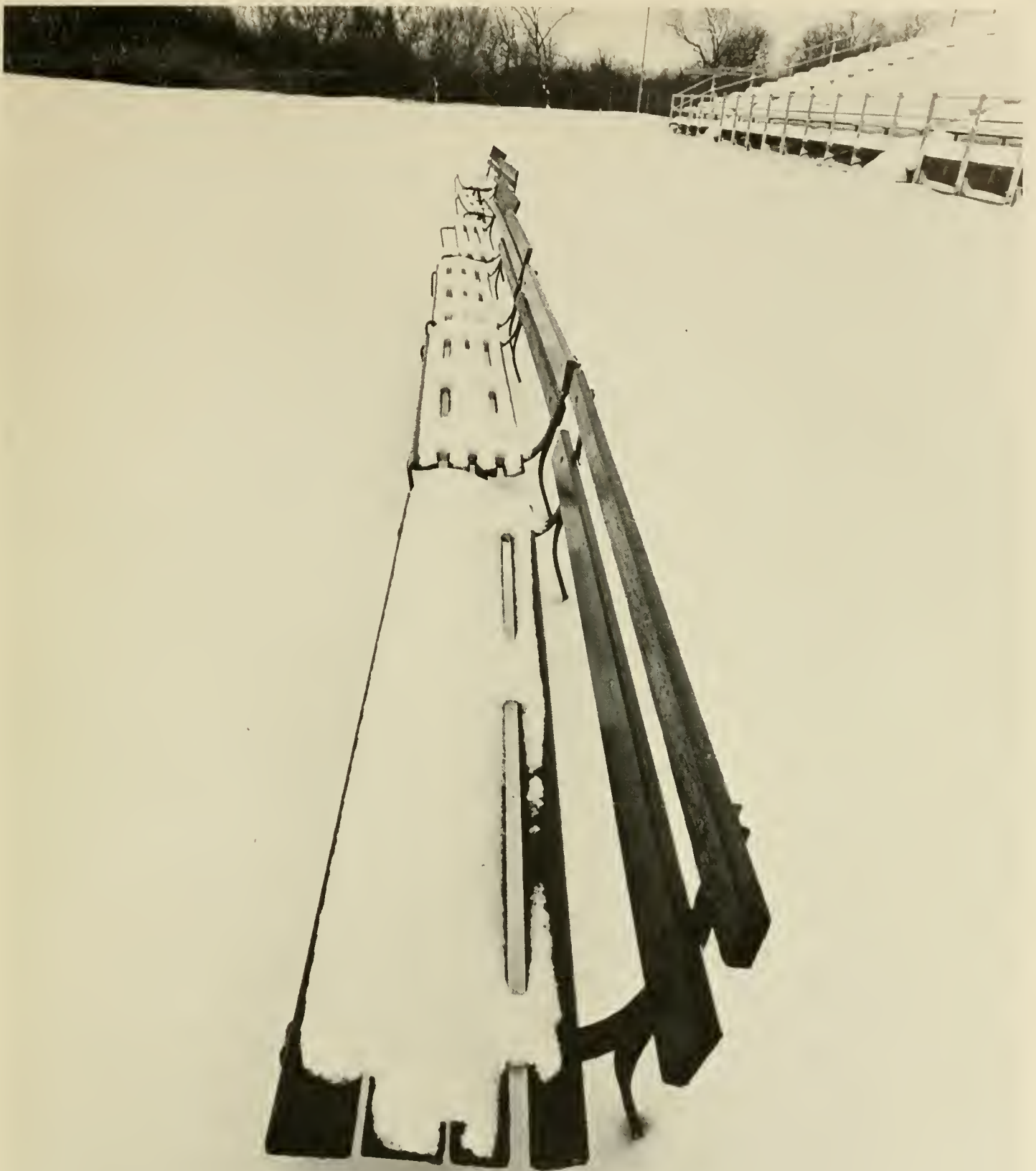
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The clear anatomy arrive,  
Winter, the paragon of art,  
That kills all forms of life and feeling  
Save what is pure and will survive."  
—Roy Campbell (1901-57)*

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**The new Art Gallery on campus**







